where the firstly was given with any

rn Sentiment Expressed in a Poem utable Interference With the Ne-

gro Question Resented-White Preju-Houston, Tex., April 19.—Soon after he first outburst of indignation over the egro question, which was the result of vente of the past four or five months ere appeared a poem which was caught where in the Southern States pressing with spirit and the true ring tive Southern people on this topic. It was printed in newspapers from one end of the South to the other, and frequently it

he been recited at gatherings of one kind

ently precipitated form, has come sion among Southern men. It was written by Clarence Ousley, editor of the Houston Post, who has given much thought along broad lines to the problem of the negro, and is generally regarded as ne of the truest exponents of Southern ern editorial writers. The poem is alled "Our Brothers in Black; an Address on the South to the North," and in part

We forged, too, a bond of affection.

More firm than the title you gave—
The weal of the served and the serving. The love of the master and slave. We suckled the breasts of their mammie They fed from the fat of our store; And, balled to the far field of condict, We left them on guard at our door.

We bowed to the God of the battle-We own He was wiser than we— And patiently took up the burden Of teaching the bond to be free.

To guardian our brothers in black. Instead, you made wreckage of statehood; and only our God and our virgins

Enow what we were called on to face s lest, by the right of the Saxon

By strength that was bred in the being that is higher than statute.
We came in the end to our own. Again we gave cheerful compliance.
We took up the burden with care,
We give them the blessings of learning;
We pay—they receive—share for share.

And full opportunity opens
To black man and white man the same
To blick the best of his genius To fortune and oulture and fame.

The highways all peoples have tred.

The highways all peoples have tred.

Set eoclelly there is a chasm
Dug deep in the wisdom of God.

To span it were death to both races:
But, drunk on your meddle some brew,
They rec! to the doom of the foolish.

wiedge you never can know.

So, hands off! The burden is ours; And, mithfulfy plodding along, We'll move through the night to the: And answer to God for the wrong. response to a request for his views in prose and in somewhat more simpliled form than the above, Mr. Ousley to-

Slavery was a national institution in its beginning. It became sectional only by force of circumstances and by lack of selfest in the North, therefore, no part of perican people can rightfully flatter

itself upon immunity from responsibility for alavery and all its consequences. "On the other hand, when slavery became I institution it became, as to subsent developments, a sectional re-adbility. And so the question stands day with respect to the negro race. The

he right disposition of its cons jurisdiction over the institution, so it has the right of opinion in respect to the status of the negro. But the North, being re-merced from contact and acquaintance with the negro, as also from responsibility of management, cannot possibly have that intelligent comprehension of the question comes wholly from intimate relation

ad direct burden-bearing.
"Within the limits of inquiry and advice, the South welcomes the concern which the North feels toward this troublesome prob-But the South has a right to resent the modiling and impudence of emotional

ibuted in a large degree to the present wival of the race question, but it is un-mable that the methods and expressions President Roosevelt have aggravated resident Roosevelt have aggravated feeling which is always sensitive. It is charts true that President Roosevelt not appointed to office a greater numer of negroes than were appointed by McKinley or by Mr. Cleveland, but he done it in his characteristic, dogmatic by, with a very liberal measure, of scold-

"A little more tact and a little less letter-writing would have enabled him to open-the door of hope to negroes, without open-ing at the ame time the flood gates of

man objects to the consional appointment of a negro to office. In Texas intelligent and expable negroes are freely honored in the State offices which have to do with segre dientele, such as our eleemosynary

titutions for the negro race.

But no thoughtful Southern man will first no thoughtru southern man will consent to any appointment or any ad-festment which, in the slightest degree or in the remotest relation, sets the negro over the white man in government. This is a condition as to which all argument is

"It is fixed in the very nature of man of all the constitutions and laws and positionments that a politician may device if not alter it. It is the unalterable decree issure. It is written on every page in along and those who ignore it are unarmed in the plainest facts of organized

From emancipation until a recent period the whole negro race was poisoned with the hot ambition for office without the slightest conception of the merits upon which it should be obtained or the responshility which it involved. All aspiration, except in rare instances, was directed award political preferment.

"Education was looked upon, not as a means for obtaining a place which would ring an income without labor. Booker T. Washington at Tuakages instituted a new regimment, and for the first time in the interpret taught by one of their own kind the enter of education for education's make and the supreme importance of making hamssives we'll in the community.

"For the lirest time their ambition was

of life. The Washington idea spread and was making great headway throughout the entire South. But the President's action, especially the contentious manner of it, has revived anew the feverish political ambition of the negroes and set them back a full decade in the orderly progress and development which Washington and his

followers had inaugurated. "The point is that where one intelligent and worthy negro is appointed, 10,000 utterly unworthy and ignorant negroes are inflamed with the hope of political office. This is the greatest harm that has been brought to the negro, because it is far reaching and because years will be required

"There is another injury more immediate in prospect if this unwholesome agitation is not discontinued, and that is the prejudice which is being aroused among the whites, which threatens to take form in a denial of equal educational advantages to negro

*For thirty years the white people of the South have liberally taxed themselves for common school education and have divided the returns equally with the negroes in per capita proportion. This is the greatest nce that could be asked or that could be furnished of the good faith of the white people in trying to equip the negro for the responsibilities of life. It is a marvel of fairness and generosity and is a complete answer to any aspersion that may be cast

upon us.

"But the white people, like negroes, can be driven from fairness and generosity, be driven from fairness and generosity. and already there is a movement in the State of Mississippi to alter the State Constitution in such manner as to apportion the school fund to negroes and whites in the ratio of their taxes. Now, this may be called prejudice or it may be called re-

venge.
"It is an extreme against which our more thoughtful people are earnestly pro-testing, but we must take human nature as it is, and this movement indicates that the white people of the South, if they are driven to it, will for the first time since Emancipation commit a real wrong tow-

not the white man, who is going to suffer from all this meddling.

"As to social equality, it is simply unthinkable, because of its logical consequences. It means amalgamation, and that means the reversion of the law of progress and finally the death of both

"Speaking personally, and knowing that my own sentiments are representative in this respect, I can say that the attitude of the Southern white man toward the negro is one of the sincerest affection and the heartiest good wishes. As the negro receives an equal share of the school funds, so the fullest opportunity for development and progress in every department of life is offered to him. We applaud his achievements and give him our assistance

in every possible way.

"Between us there is absolutely no antagonism except that which is the outwhich are put into his heart by thoughtless zealots. We need him as our colaborer and we mean to live with him in peace And we mean to have peace with him at

Deportation and colonization are utterly impracticable. The negro is in the South to stay, and his happiness and prosperity will be best promoted by letting him and the white man alone to work out their non destiny with that forbe which can never be taught from afar, but must be learned by the teaching of per-sonal contact."

TO LICENSE OLD-BOOK MEN. Secretary Reynolds Thinks They Come

Mayor's Secretary Reynolds has asked the Corporation Counsel if dealers in secondresponsible in common with the country for the establishment of clause of the ordinance for the licensing of dealers in second-hand goods and junk

Mr. Reynolds's deputy in the License Bureau, James D. Merriman, said yesterday that large numbers of books are stolen every year from libraries, and the lower class of second-hand booksellers do not hesitate to purchase these books. Similarly valuable plates and cuts torn from reference books in the libraries find their way into the hands of unscrupulous dealers in old books.

The book dealers and book auctioneers are preparing to fight any attempt to bring

The book dealers and book auctioneers are preparing to fight any attempt to bring them within the scope of the license ordinance. A delegation waited upon Mr. Merriman yesterday and protested against the proposal to make them take out licenses. There is to be a meeting of the dealers to-morrow night at Anderson's in Thirtieth street, and it is understood that arrangements will be made to carry the case, if necessary, to the highest courts.

Like action is also threatened by the second-hand jewelry men, whom it is proposed to include in the license programme.

THREE BRAKEMEN LOCKED UP. May Be Charged With Theft From Man Killed by a Train.

Three brakemen of the Pennsylvania Railroad were locked up at police head-quarters in Newark yesterday pending investigation of the cause of death of John Irving of Ford's Corners on the new ele-

Irving of Ford's Corners on the new elevation near Murray street, Newark, a week ago last night.

Irving was found between the tracks with his neck broken and with nothing in his pockets but a dime and a knife, although he had just received his month's salary of \$32.50. It is supposed that he fell or was thrown from a train while intoxicated.

The three men arrested are Thomas F. Tracy of 128 Monroe street, Newark; Charles M. Lester of South Orange, and John Hoy of Perth Amboy. They will probably be charged to-day with larceny.

On Friday, Thomas F. Tracy, one of the prisoners, turned over \$30, a switch key and railroad passes, all of which belonged to Irving, to a railroad official. His excuse for not doing so sooner was that he had been busy on freight trains.

He said that he found the articles early on Tuesday morning where Irving was killed. Hoy and Lester corroborated him. The latter deny that they had any thing to do with the matter.

Police Captain Cooney, who was charged Police Captain Cooney, who was charged by Joseph Lalley, a saloonkeeper, with having oppressed him by keeping a watch over his place during afternoons, appeared before Magistrate Connorton in Long Island City yesterday in obedience to the summons obtained by Lalley.

Lalley told the Court that the police were not at present annoying him and he desired to drop the whole matter. The summons was dismissed.

Capt. Cooney said he suspected that a poolroom was in operation in rooms over the saloon.

HACKENHACK, N. J., April 20.—William Knapp, whose parents live at 406 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, was put on trial to-day for the murder of George Ekne, a watchman at the glucose works at Shadyside, on March 7. William H. Wilkinson testified that he saw Knapp fire two shots at the watchman. Edward Knapp, younger brother of the prisoner, ead he tried to take the rifle from his brother, and it was during this struggle that the fatal shot was fired.

TO TURN OUT 5,000 POLICEMEN

GREENE PLANS THE BIGGEST PARADE THE COPS EVER HAD.

His Arrangements Leave but 2,300 Men te Guard the City on the Afternoon of May 2—Especial Distinction for This Year's Medal-of-Honor Men.

Police Commissioner Greene last night announced the arrangements for the police parade on May 2. Gen. Greene and Chief nspector Cortright, who made the arrangenents, plan to have more men in line than before. They expect a turnout of more than 5,000 men in line, leaving only about 2,300 men to guard the city. These

will be drawn from squads and details. The parade will form at noon at the foot adway and will march up that thoroughfare to Twenty-third street, to Madison avenue, to Fortieth street, to Fifth avenue and then down past the reviewing stand in front of the Worth monument at Madison quare The parade will disband in the

side streets below Twenty-third. Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortright will lead the procession with his staff and orderlead the procession with his staff and orderlies. Ahead of the inspector will be four
outrunners, two pace setters and a band.
Thirty yards in the rear will follow the
medal-of-honor men. At the head of this
squad will march the three men who are
to receive the medals for the past year.

The parade proper will be divided into
two brigades. The first brigade will include seven regiments of twelve companies
each and will be commanded by Borough
Inspector Brooks. This brigade will include the men from all the boroughs but
Brooklyn. In the second brigade, led by
Borough Inspector Patrick H. McLaughlin,
will be three regiments of Brooklyn men,
the mounted squad, the bicycle squad,
the harbor police and the patrol wagons.
The police band will trail along after
the Brooklyn detachment as an exhibit.

The police band will trail along after the Brooklyn detachment as an exhibit. The Musicians' Union objected to their marching in front as a band. They'll be permitted to play, however.

The ten regiments in order will be headed by Inspectors William McLaughlin. Kane. Smith. Schmittberger, Titus, McClusky, Acting Inspector Walsh, Inspectors Murphy, Clayton and Druhan. Acting Inspector Charles Albertson will head the division of the mounted men, harbor police, &c.

This will be Schmittberger's first appearance with a police parade since he testified before the Lexow Committee. Tammany wouldn't let him show himself and this is the first police parade under the fusion administration.

Each company will be commanded by a

the fusion administration.

Each company will be commanded by a captain or a sergeant and will have two sergeants as lieutenants and two roundsmen as guides. There will be thirty-two patroimen, marching in two files, in each.

When the parade reaches Twenty-ninth street on the trip down Fifth avenue the main body will halt while the medal-of-honor division proceed unaccompanied down the avenue, halting in front of the reviewing stand. The men who have received medals in the past will line up in front of the stand and present arms, while the three who are to be decorated this year will stand in the centre of the street. Mayor Low, accompanied by Gen. Greene, will leave the stand, come down to the street and the Mayor will pin the medals on the men's coats.

men's coats.

The three will then accompany the Mayor The three will then accompany the slayor and the Commissioner to the stand and review the rest of the parade. It is expected that the parade will be over by 4 o'clock.
Lieut.-Gov. Higgins, Major-Gen. Chaffee and Rear Admiral Rodgers will be in the

SOO FIREMEN VISIT STURGIS. Wanted Him to Support Two-Plateon Bill -May Get in Trouble.

A delegation of about 500 firemen, nearly a fourth of the force, went to Fire Head-quarters, in East Sixty-seventh street, yesterday, to ask Commissioner Sturgis to yesterday, to ask Commissioner Sturgis to use his influence with the Mayor in favor of the two-platoon bill.

The firemen went into the yard in the reas of headquarters and decided to send a committee of twenty to wait on the Commissioner. The committee tramped up to the third floor, where the Commissioner has his office, and asked for an interview. He sent back word that although he had not made any appointment with them, as is customary, he would see them. This is all the satisfaction they got from Mr.

all the satisfaction they got from Mr. Sturgis:

"I cannot grant your request. So far as I know, the Mayor has not set any public hearing on that bill, and I do not feel disposed to interfere in his business."

The Commissioner intimated that he didn't favor the bill, anyway.

One of the committee asked him to come down to the yard and talk to the other firemen; but he declined, reminding them that they had violated the customs of the department in calling on him without previously asking consent.

After the men left, there was a rumor that charges would be made against some of the men for leaving their quarters for so long a time without the permission of their superior officers. Most of the men are said to be members of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, otherwise known as the "Pinkies."

PARTRIDGE PRAISES CROSS.

At the trial of Police Inspector Adam A Cross, which was resumed at Police Headquarters yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, the only witness, except the defendant, was ex-Police Commissioner Partridge. The latter said that missioner Partriage. The latter said that he never met Cross until after he had been appointed Police Commissioner. After that he saw the inspector almost every day.

Col. Partriage said that Cross always performed his duty in the most efficient manner, and that in his opinion the inspector was one of the best men in the department.

spector was one of the best men in the department.

After Col. Partridge had been excused, Assistant District Attorney Morgan resumed his cross-examination of the accused. The entire afternoon was taken up with discussions about admitting certain testimony brought out at the trial of Capt. Herlihy.

The trial was then adjourned until Wednesday, when both the prosecution and defence expect to close.

MRS. M'AULIFFE TESTIFIES.

Policemen George Schoenich, Patrick Darcy and Patrick Cox were on trial before Headquarters yesterday, charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress Laura Mauret's disorderly house in West Thirtythird street, which was raided in the sum

third street, which was raidedin the summer of 1901 by agents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

As a result of this raid charges were brought against Sergt. John H. Shiels, who was acting captain of the Tenderioin at the time and Shiels was dismissed from the force.

The defence of the men on trial yesterday was that they tried to get evidence against the place, but were unsuccessful. One of those who testified against the policemen was the wife of James F. McAuliffe, the Glennon witness who was killed. She said she had seen Cox talk to the Mauret woman and had seen her hand him something.

Clara Shufford, 8 years old, of Lenoir, S. C., was brought to this city yes-terday and put in the Pasteur Institute in West Twenty-third street. The child's father owns a plantation near Lenoir An Irish setter of his bit twelve sheep and disappeared. After a few days it reappeared and bit the child who ran after it and petted

DROWNED MAN WAS F. J. FEELEY. Woman With Whom He Died Was May

The bodies of the young man and woman who were drowned at the foot of West

Twenty-second street on Sunday were iden tifled yesterday as those of Frank J. Feeley and May Potter, and the young man's father, Frank Feeley of 145 Regent avenue, Providence, was notified. The identification was made by William

and George Campbell, professional jugglers, of 137 East Fifteenth street, who knew the of 137 East Fifteenth street, who knew the pair at Providence eighteen months ago.
According to the Campbells, the pair lived together in Providence a year and a half ago, when a quarrel drove the Potter woman to this city. About the first of this year Feeley had to leave Providence because of his relations with Mamie Collins, and took up with the Potter woman again. They quarrelled frequently, and as Feeley had often spoken of killing himself, his friends think that when he jumped in after the woman he wanted to die, too.
Feeley was graduated three years ago

Feeley was graduated three years ago from La Salle Academy, Providence, and tried keeping a restaurant and also a barber-ahop. Before coming to New York he was a waiter.

BISHOP GETS BIG ESTATE.

Plans to Build Many Catholic Institution on Long Island. WEST DEER PARK, L. I., April 20 .judgment by consent has been entered with the County Clerk, which settles the question as to the legality of the transfer by the Colonial Mineral Springs Company of the Capt. Jacob Conklin estate to Bishop of the Capt. Jacob Conklin estate to Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell may now enter into possession of the property and begin the improvements contemplated by him.

He has in view seminaries, retreats, colleges, sanitariums and homes, while miles of interesting drives may be put into admirable condition with comparatively little work. The tract consists of 1,100 acres.

COMMANDER J. D. J. KELLEY OUT. Succeeded as Director of Marcont Co. by

J. D. Oppe of Canada. The annual meeting of the Marconi Wire less Telegraph Company was held in Jersey City yesterday. Samuel Insull of Chicago and ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey

and ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey were reelected directors, but Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., was replaced by John D. Oppe of Canada.

Previous to the election some objection was made to Mr. Oppe on the ground that he is manager of the Canadian system, but when the ballots were counted it was found that he had 51,195, while Mesers. Griggs and Insull had 40,490 and 40,500 respectively. Commander Kelley and W. R. Green, the minority candidates, had 10,720 votes and 10,730 votes respectively.

A special committee of druggists from the Board of Trade and Transportation plosives Commission yesterday and made suggestions on the tentative regulations which the commission has drawn up to govern the storage of chemicals and drugs. The commission took under advisement the suggestions, which related to the quantity of drugs that may be stored.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling served as a juror before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday. He had never been selected as a juror before. Some of his friends told him that with his "pull" it would have been easy to get excused, but he replied that it was the duty of a citizen to serve, and he was too good a citizen to try to evade his duty.

GOAT TRIPPED OLD LADY.

Mrs. Horton, FS, and Mrs. Gillen, F4. Most With Accidents in the Park-There was a run of hard luck yesterday for old folks out for an airing in Central

Mrs. Eliza Gillon, 74 years old, fell down a short flight of stone steps near Ninetieth street and the West Drive, breaking her

Mrs. Mary Horton, another victim, is

Mrs. Mary Horton, another victim, is 78 years old, but she declares that age had nothing to do with her mishap. She was tripped by a gost.

Mrs. Horton and her daughter, Mrs. Kempton, of 111 East Seventy-sixth street, were promenading on the Mall. So were several goat teams attached to wagons filled with children.

"It wasn't the goat's fault," said Mrs. Horton, "but the driver. The goats were coming along right behind me and I didn't hear them. If the driver had yelled to me to get out of the way everything would have been all right. But he didn't say a word, so when the nigh goat reached me he tried to rub around my legs to get by and tripped me. Then the wagon went over my ankle.

"Now don't go and print that I was aged and infirm and couldn't stand up to a

over my ankle.

"Now don't go and print that I was aged and infirm and couldn't stand up to a goat, for I guess everybody up in Stamford knows that Mary Horton is as spry as a kitten if she is 78."

Mrs. Horton also left the Park in an ambulance. Her leg was sprained, but there were no bones broken.

TO STARVE OUT SANTO DOMINGO. No More Vessels Will Be Cleared for Tha

Starvation is now to be used by Preside Vasquez of Santo Domingo as a means to compel the rebels who hold the capital to

Gen. F. Leonte Vasquez, Dominical Consul-General in this city, received a cable despatch yesterday from his brother, the President, instructing him not to clear any steamer from this port for Santo Domingo

As the Government forces already occupy every point outside the capital and are preventing the introduction of provisions, this order from the President will shut off the last means the rebels had of securing supplies and cause a famine.

The resident foreign diplomats are expected, when they get hungry, to use their good offices to terminate hostilities, which have been going on for a month.

Consul-General Vasques said yesterday that he used his own discretion in clearing the Clyde Line steamer New York for Dominican ports last Wednesday to the extent that she is forbidden to touch at Santo Domingo City unless the latter has been retaken by the Government.

It was also learned yesterday that the New York had on board 100,000 Remington cartridges consigned to Gov. Alvarez of Puerto Plata, which were purchased here by Consul-General Vasquez. The latter also bought yesterday 500 Mauser riffes, formerly used by the Spanish army in Cuba.

SHE WHO SUED SENATOR CLARK

Loses Also in Attempt to Recover Papers

From Lawyer. Mary McNellis, who was defeated a year Mary Monellis, who was defeated a year ago in a suit she brought to recover \$150,000 from United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana for alleged breach of promise of marriage, applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice MacLean for an order requiring Gen. S. F. Kneeland, who was Miss McNellis's lawyer in the suit, to deliver up all the papers, letters, photographs liver up all the papers, letters, photographs and other exhibits which were submitted to Referee J. L. Bishop at the trial of the

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that he had a lien on the exhibits and papers for the services he had rendered the plaintiff in her suit, and that he could not be required to deliver them up until a settlement of his lien had been made. Gen. Kneeland vigorously denied imputations made by Miss McNellis, that he was keeping the exhibits to embarrase her and help Benator Clark. He said that he was ready to let her present counsel see and examine the papers and to render any assistance he could to help her to retry her suit, if it had any merit, but that he would not surrender the papers. He declared that in his opinion her suit was without any merit, unless some new testimony was produced.

Justice MacLean denied the plaintiff's

CARNEGIE GIVES \$500 To Be Used for the Relief of Typhoid Pover

ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.-Andrew Carnegie ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.—Andrew Carnegie has made a further gift to assist in the relief of the hundreds of typhoid fever victims at Ithaca, his check for \$500 having been received to-day by M. M. Dayton of the Ithaca Daily Ness, one of the workers in the movement to obtain funds with which to relieve the needy sick in the town. This amount will be used for the relief of the citizens of the town only.

Word was received here to-day that G. E. Wyncoop of Bath, a freehman in the college of law, was ill with typhoid fever.

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The Proof:

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Averaging 25c per bottle - - \$20,947,575 Importations of all champagnes for 1902, according to United States Custom House records, 360,708 cases, equal to 12 bottles each, 4,328,496 bottles. If sold at \$4 per bottle .

17,313,984

Budweiser's Lead \$3,633,591

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